

Published by J. C. DUNN for the N. A. Association.

EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS:—Subscribers in advance, \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 in three months. For six months, \$4 50 in advance. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

All letters relative to the pecuniary interests of the Paper to be addressed to the Publisher, JAMES C. DUNN.

All letters relative to the Editorial department to be directed, postage paid, to the Editor of the Native American.

Those subscribers for a year, who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the end of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded, and it will accordingly be continued at the option of the publisher.

## NATIVE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Preamble and Constitution of the Native American Association of the United States.

Whereas it is an admitted fact that all Governments are not equally capable, but bound by all the principles of national preservation, to govern their affairs by the agency of their own citizens, and we believe the republican form of our Government to be an object of fear and dislike to the advocates of monarchy in Europe, and for that reason, if for none other in order to preserve our institutions pure and unpoluted we are imperatively called upon to administer our peculiar system free of all foreign influence and interference. By admitting the stranger indiscriminately to the exercise of those high attributes which constitute the rights of the native born American citizen, we weaken the attachment of the native, and gain naught but the sordid allegiance of the foreigner. The rights of the American, which he holds under the Constitution of the Revolution, and exercised by him as the glorious prerogative of his birth, are calculated to stimulate to action, condense to strength, a cement in sentiment and patriotic sympathy.

Rising, then, the right and duty to confederate on these high truths, we profess no other object than the promotion of our native country in all the walks of private honor, public credit, and national independence; and therefore we maintain the right, in its most extended form, of the native born American, and he only, to exercise the various duties incident to the ramifications of the laws, executive, legislative, or ministerial, from the highest to the lowest post of the Government; and to obtain this great end, we shall advocate the entire repeal of the naturalization laws by Congress. Aware that the Constitution forbids, and even if it did not, we have no wish to establish, *ex post facto* laws: the action we seek with regard to the laws of naturalization, is intended to act in a prospective character. We shall advocate equal liberty to all who were born equally free; to be so born, constitutes, when connected with moral qualities, in our minds, the aristocracy of human nature. Acting under these generic principles, we further hold that, to be a permanent people, we must be a united one, bound together by sympathy and the result of our common political organ; and to be national, we must cherish the Native American sentiment, to the entire and radical exclusion of foreign opinions and doctrines introduced by foreign paupers and European political adventurers. From Kings our gallant forefathers won their liberties—the slaves of Kings shall not win them back again.

Religiously entertaining these sentiments, we as solemnly believe that the day has arrived, when the Americans should unite as brothers to sustain the strength and purity of their political institutions. We have reached that critical period foreseen and prophesied by some of the clear-sighted apostles of freedom, when danger threatens from every ship that floats on the ocean to our shores—when every wind that blows wafts the ragged banners of our cities, bearing in their own persons and characters the elements of degradation and disorder. To prevent these evils, we are now called upon to unite our energies. To fight over this great moral revolution, the shadow of our first revolt of glory, will be the duty of the exclusive of these wars, and go into the combat determined to abide by our country; to preserve her honor free from contagion; and her character as a separate people, high and above the enigma of monarchical despotisms.

## ARTICLES OF THE CONSTITUTION.

First. We bind ourselves to co-operate, by all lawful means, with our fellow native citizens in the United States to procure a repeal of the naturalization laws.

Second. We will use all proper and reasonable exertions to exclude foreigners from enjoying the emoluments or honors of office, whether under the General or State Government.

Third. That we will not hold him guiltless of his country's wrong, who, having the power, shall place a foreigner in office while there is a competent native willing to accept.

Fourth. That we will not, in any form or manner, connect ourselves with the general or local politics of the country, nor aid, nor be the means of aiding, the cause of any politician or party; but will, however, by every legitimate and proper means, advocate, sustain, and be a separate and independent party of native Americans, for the cause of the country, and upon the principles as set forth in the above preamble and these articles.

Fifth. That we will not, in any manner whatever, connect ourselves, or be connected, with any religious sect or denomination; leaving every creed to its own strength, and every man untrammelled in his own faith; adding, for ourselves, to the sole cause of the natives, the establishment of a national character, and the perpetuity of our institutions through the means of our own countrymen.

Sixth. That this Association shall be connected with and form a part of such other societies throughout the United States as may now or hereafter be established on the principles of our political creed.

Seventh. That this Association shall be styled the "Native American Association of the United States."

Eighth. That the officers shall consist of a President, Vice President, Council of Three, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, a Committee on Addresses, to consist of three members, a Treasurer, and a Committee on Finance, to consist of three members, and any by-laws hereafter adopted, and whose duties shall be therein defined.

Ninth. That all the foregoing officers shall be elected by this meeting, to serve for one year, except the Committee on Addresses, which shall be appointed by the President.

Tenth. That the President, or, in his absence, the Vice President, or, in the absence of both, the Corresponding or Recording Secretary, is authorized to convene a meeting of this Association whenever it may be deemed necessary.

NOTICE.—Native American Cause, and "The Native American" Newspaper.—The Native American Association in this city, has been in existence nearly three years, and enrolls among its members upwards of eleven hundred out of fourteen hundred of the Native citizens of its place.

The objects are—  
1. To repeal the Laws of Naturalization; and  
2. The establishment of a National Character, and the perpetuity of our institutions, through the means of our own countrymen.

A paper, called "The Native American," was commenced a few days after the organization of our society, and has already near 1,000 subscribers. In many places, our doctrine has found ardent and able friends—but to accomplish our patriotic ends, so that we may rely upon ourselves for the blessings of peace, and in the perils of war, it will be necessary for all to take a part, and promptly separate the birthrights of our own People from the criminal pretensions of the paupers and outcasts of the Old World.

We therefore invite our Countrymen throughout the nation, to form Auxiliary Associations, and to memorialize Congress for a Repeal of the Laws of Naturalization.

A newspaper is published weekly, at the price of two cents per copy, and fifty cents per annum, payable in advance. It is of no party in Politics or Religion, but embraces all creeds and faiths.

Our motto is—Our Country, always right; but right or wrong, our Country.

Any man in the Union who loves the land of his birth, and the principles we advocate, we hope will voluntarily put forth his hand to help our cause, and occasionally cheer us with the cry of "the cause."

Of all parties throughout the country are invited to give this notice a few insertions, and persons desiring subscribers, correspondents, or contributors, are requested to address JAMES C. DUNN, President and Council.

By order of the Secretary of the Wash. City.

## LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

## WOMAN.

## O how bright

Is woman in her beauty; she combines  
All charms possessed of nature—a light cloud  
Wreathing its folds across the smiling blue,  
Is not more graceful than her gliding steps,  
The gem is not more brilliant than her eye,  
The bird's note more melodious than her voice:  
She is a shrine where man should bow him down,  
Forget his vulgar mean-soul'd love of self,  
And in the sunlight of her purity  
See the dark shadows of his own vile heart.

## FOR EVER THINE.

BY ALARIC WATTS.

For ever thine, whatever thine heart betide,  
For ever thine, wherever our lot be cast—  
Fate, that may rob us of all else beside,  
Shall leave us love till life itself be past.

The world may wrong us—we will brave its hate—  
False friends may change and false hopes decline;  
Though bowed by cowering care, we'll smile at fate,  
Since thou art mine, beloved, and I am thine!

For ever thine—when circling years have spread  
Time's snowy blossoms o'er thy placid brow—  
When youth's rich glow, its purple light has fled,  
And lilies bloom where roses flourish now.  
Say, shall I love the fading beauty less,  
Whose spring-tide radiance has been wholly mine?  
No! come what will, thy steadfast truth I'll bless,  
In youth, in age, thine own, for ever thine!

For ever thine, at evening's dewy hour,  
When gentle hearts to tenderest thoughts incline,  
When balmy odors from each closing flower  
Are breathing round me—thine, for ever thine!

For ever thine! mid Fashion's heartless throng,  
In courtly bowers—at Polity's gilded shrine,  
Smiles on my cheek—light words upon my tongue,  
My deep heart still is thine—for ever thine!

For ever thine! amid the boisterous crowd,  
When the just sparkles with the sparkling wine,  
I may not name thy gentle name aloud,  
But drink to thee in—for ever thine!

I would not, sweet, profane that silvery sound—  
The depths of love could such rude hearts divine;  
Let the loud laughter peal, the toast go round,  
My thoughts, my thoughts are thine, for ever thine!

## "THE WIFE AT HOME."

"For nothing lovelier can be found  
In woman, than to study household good,  
And good works in her husband to promote."—MILTON.

However excellent may be his character, and however spotless his past life, that man's situation is not only unhappy, but full of peril, for whom any other place has greater charms than his own home, "sweetest home!" Readers beware! the young lady who walks the street with so much dignity and grace, whose manners and conversation awaken so much interest in the social party, whose music is so exquisite, whose hand is of such snowy whiteness, and whose beauty is so captivating, may be far from fitted to make home attractive. If so, once united to her and you are lost! Hear what our friend Mr. Quill says.—  
*Young Mechanic.*

It has been one of my most serious apprehensions, that in the multitude of our societies and public combinations, men and women might chance to forget that they have any thing to do individually. We have societies to take care of our health, and societies to take care of our kitchens. Almsgiving, so far as practised at all, is practised chiefly by wholesale. Perhaps we may see the day when we shall dine together like the Spartans, and when all cookery and education shall be done upon the large scale.

These thoughts were suggested to my mind with greater force than common, a few days since, upon my making a visit to the house of Mrs. Nelson, the wife of a reputable farmer, a few miles from our village. If I were to attempt a portrait of this excellent lady, I should fill a volume; I can only give an outline. Mrs. Nelson is, in the American as well as the English sense, a fine woman. Temperance, early rising, industry, and, above all, serene cheerfulness of soul, have left on her cheek at forty, those roses which fashion and excitement often blast before fifteen. But what I took my pen to notice was, that truly feminine and christian trait of my good friend—she is a "keeper at home." Though I have been a church-going man many years, I do not remember to have heard any one of our clergy enlarge upon this Scripture phrase; and yet the older I grow, the more wisdom there seems to be in it. The best women in the world are those that stay at home; such is the opinion of the best judges, to wit, their husbands. The worst women are those who have no home, or who love all other places better; such is the verdict of those who meet them abroad. A wife at the hearth is as indispensable as a steersman at the wheel. There is scarcely any degree of prudence or firmness which will enable a man to have a well-ordered family unless his partner have some of the same qualities. Even the success of our-door business is more dependent upon this than is commonly supposed: agreeably to a vulgar proverb, "He that would thrive, must ask his wife." In a house where children or apprentices are to be cared for, this is plainly true. A little procrastination, sloth, or want of thrift in the woman will suffice to make every thing go wrong. Whocan count upon the cases where poor fellows have been ruined by their wives?

This is a hard saying, but if it is softened it would be less true. Surely it is no disrespect to the better sex to point out those rare exceptions, which, like the dim tarnish on the face of the moon, make the other tracts look all the brighter. After you shall have exaggerated to the utmost the number and the faults of idle, gadding, gossiping women, we shall still have a million of American housewives, brightening a million homes and hearts. Mrs. Nelson is one of them. Her husband is not the meekest man in the country, nor by nature the most hospitable, but she makes up for all, like the credit side of an account. In the exercise of the passive virtues, she finds her greatest happiness. She holds it to be one of the very first duties of life to render her home delightful, first to her husband, next to her children, and then to all who may enter her hospitable doors. Early in life, she observed that several of her husband's intimate acquaintances were becoming irregular in their habits; she talked it over with Nelson. He, being a rough man, declared it to be his intention to break off all connexion with Lang and Shepherd on the spot. "O, no, husband!" said she; "that would be cruel: remember the proverb, 'a soft word breaketh the bone.' Let me alone to bring them to their bearings; at any rate give me a month for an experiment." "You!" he exclaimed, in astonishment; "Mary you amaze me; surely you will not follow them to the bar-room, as Jimmie Murphy does her good man?" "Perhaps not," said his wife, laughing; "but we women have some secrets left still. Wait but a month."

The month rolled round. It was with difficulty that Nelson kept himself from falling upon the two men violently, but he waited to see the issue, and even kept out of their way, that the incantation might not be interrupted. At the close of three weeks, Lang and Shepherd were two of the most quiet, orderly, and domestic men in the neighborhood. "Why, Mary," said Nelson, "what have you been doing to them?" "I! husband! I have not exchanged words with them for weeks." "Then you have had some witch-craft at work." "None in the world," she replied; "the story is soon related. I had observed for a long time that their homes were growing dismal; and I often told Mrs. Lang what I feared concerning her husband. Indeed, I had heard you tell of Lang's repeating over his glass that abominable saying, 'the devil's at home.' After my talk with you I set to work, not on the husbands, but their wives. Simple creatures! they scarcely knew what I meant. They wished indeed that the men would spend more time at home, and even wept about their late hours and beer drinking. But they were not prepared for my telling them that they must redouble the attractions of their own fireside—make the cheer better—the fire brighter—the children cleaner—the house tidier—the welcome heartier; call in a pleasant neighbor to tea, or a friend's daughter to sing an innocent song; and even invite to a comfortable supper two or three of their husband's cronies. Before long they began to have pleasant evenings; and by a choice of company, a little good fruit, lemonade, home-made cake, and music, fairly convinced the two men that they could go pleasantly to bed without ale, porter, or brandied wine. Thething has taken admirably, and you see the result."

Now though it is likely Nelson did not just then suspect it, this was the very course which had proved successful in saving himself from ruinous habits. And most earnestly it is to be wished that all our towns and villages were filled with such wives as honor and love the family institution! Every one has made the observation that there are many more women who are religious, than men; but the final cause of this has not so often been remarked. Divine Providence, by this discriminating favor to the one sex, pours influence into the social fountain. As are the mothers of a nation, so will be the sons, and, in a measure, the husbands. But to exercise full influence, the wife must be a keeper at home. She will find enough to employ her longest days, in the endless circle of household cares. While she will welcome the evening visitor, and often enlarge her frugal board for the bery of friends, or even join the social party or the cheerful sleighride, these things will be the exceptions, not the rule. So living, she will give happiness to the increasing circle. "Her children arise and call her blessed; her husband also and he praiseth her."

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Disgraceful and blasphemous incendiarism.—The Martinsburg (Virginia) Gazette of Thursday, states that the Methodist Church in that town was set on fire the previous Saturday, but was luckily extinguished in time. The editor adds:

The sacrilegious mutilation and foul desecration of the Holy Bible and Hymn Book (we blush, while we relate) told too plainly that the fire was not accidental but was kindled to destroy the church, and cover the diabolical deed which now stands, and will stand, an evidene that we number in our community some of the most blackhearted and hardened wretches that ever disgraced any people.

This is but the consummation of a long course of ungentlemanly and base conduct, which has marked the attendance of certain individuals at the Methodist Episcopal Church. In this place. Scarcely has there been an assemblage of the congregation, after night, for the last three or four years, that has not been disturbed, and the sensibilities of the worshippers wounded, by misconduct which, in a land of heathens, would have brought the perpetrators to the block or the halter.

Beautiful Sentiment.—The modest deportment of those who are truly wise, when contrasted with the assuming air of the ignorant, may be compared to the different appearances of wheat, which, while it is empty, holds up its head proudly, but, as soon as it is filled with grain, bends modestly down, and withdraws from observation.

Absence of Mind.—The last case is that of a man who blew his brains out with the bellows instead of blowing the fire. Fortunately they were of not much use to him.

"I would not live always," as the pirate said when he was going to the gallows.

## From the Young Man's Aid, by the Rev. Mr. Winslow.

## RESPONSIBILITIES OF YOUNG MEN.

On looking at our country and its prospective influence upon the world, the first fact that strikes us is the unparalleled rapidity of its population. It doubles once in twenty years. At this rate, in only one century from this time, our country will contain five hundred millions of inhabitants; which is half the present population of the whole globe. If no unforeseen disaster befalls us, we see no reason for believing that this immense increase of population will not be actually realized. During the last half century it has not been abated, but has steadily advanced, and the resources of our country are amply sufficient for even twice the number contemplated.

In the meantime, China, India, and most of the older and riper kingdoms of the eastern hemisphere, are nearly stationary; and there are physical as well as political and moral causes, which must hold the great empire of Russia, in respect to the increase of her population, far in the rear of America. These facts show us, with what surprising rapidity we are gaining numerical ascendancy over the other nations of the globe.

Look now at the physical resources of this country. Presenting an eastern and southern coast to the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico, of more than two thousand miles, indented with numerous bays and harbors, and affording the outlets to more than a hundred navigable rivers, some of which are the noblest that ever flowed—stretching thence to the west three thousand miles, across the great American continent, to receive the salutations of the Pacific Ocean, and to present another coast for the commerce of the old world;—extending through all the most valuable varieties of climate, in thirty degrees of latitude, from the burning to the frigid zones, and containing nearly two millions of square miles;—having a bright and salubrious sky;—affording soil surpassed by none for the variety and abundance of its productions;—containing numerous inland lakes of unequalled size and beauty, and coursed by innumerable rivers in every direction, thus conveying to its very centre all the privileges of free intercourse with the whole commercial world;—is it not clearly destined to become the richest, greatest, most powerful and influential nation upon the earth?

Look next at the enterprising character of its inhabitants. Every desert is in the progress of being explored; every mountain is scaled; every forest is subdued; every river is laid under contribution to commerce or manufactures; by the force of unparalleled enterprise, the deepest and most desolate wilderness is beginning to bud and blossom as the rose; the interior lakes and streams are converted into highways, to bear off the superabundant productions of our own soil to foreign ports, and bringing back, in return, the productions of other climes; where nature has failed to cast up a highway, invention and industry are constructing canals and rail roads, the valleys are exalted, the mountains and hills are made low, the crooked is made straight, and the rough places plain; on every hand, as by enchantment, large villages and cities, once the work of a century, now spring up in less than half a score of years; states and territories are yearly added to the nation, and all the treasures of invention, art, industry, and wealth, are borne upon the mighty wave of population, that is constantly rolling farther and wider over this vast continent.

Cast your eye, then, forward only one century, and see what this country will probably be in respect to physical greatness and strength, and what may be made in respect to moral elevation and influence. At the present rate, its population will be five hundred millions, or half the population of the globe. This vast number of inhabitants will be spread over the whole breadth of the American continent, from sea to sea; and nearly the same distance from south to north, covering the immense area of nearly two millions of square miles. The commerce of our country will visit all the climes, whiten all the waters, and salute all the ports upon the globe. Our resources of wealth, and all the means of physical support and comfort, will be commensurate with our numbers.

It is, I say, what may be realized; and it is what will be realized, at least in some good degree, if we are true to our duty and our interest. And when we trace the movements of Providence towards this country, from its first settlements to the present moment; when we eye the hand that planted the grain of mustard-seed, and that has already nourished it up to a great tree; can we doubt whether it is the pleasure of God, that this nation should, if faithful to her high trust, become the most important and effectual means of salvation to the whole world?

Think, then, for one solemn moment, within a quarter of a century, all these immense interests will be under the control and direction of those who are now called the young men of the nation. All this great territory; all this commerce; all these manufactures; all these political and civil institutions; all this boundless wealth; all these schools, colleges, and various seminaries of learning; all these churches and altars of piety; all these benevolent christian institutions for evangelizing the world—will be at the disposal of those who are now from fifteen to thirty-five years of age.

Greatness.—The great ZIMMERMAN justly observes that there is always something great in that man against whom the world exclaims, at whom every one throws a stone, and on whose character all attempt to fix a thousand crimes without being able to prove one.

Liabilities of officers of Steamboats.—We noticed lately the decision of the court in the case of the steamboat McFarland vs. Danube, where a judgment was rendered against the owners of the Danube, for \$23,000, for running into and sinking the McFarland. Since that time, at the suit of Capt. Strader, owner of the McFarland, in the Superior Court, Judge Este presiding, a judgment has been obtained against Hugh Dugan, the pilot of the Danube, who was at the wheel at the time of the collision—for the sum of \$21,000; thus settling the question of the personal liability of pilots, who carelessly, intentionally, or from fright or ignorance, suffers his boat to come in collision with another.—Cincinnati Bee.

Steamboat Disasters in 1839.—A writer in the Cincinnati Gazette, gives a list of steamboat accidents on the Western waters for 1839.

"The sum total of losses is 40; of this number 32 were an entire loss; snagged, 21; struck rocks or other obstacles, 7; burnt, 5; burst their boilers, 4; run into by other boats, 3—40. There were snagged on the lower Mississippi, 11; on the Missouri, 4; on the Ohio, 4; on the Yozoo, 1; on Red River, 1. It is remarkable that a majority of the boats were snagged on their downward trips. Lives lost by bursting boilers, 39; by other causes 6. Total 45. The amount of property destroyed in boats, and their cargoes, is certainly not less than a million of dollars. Of this the heaviest burden appears to have fallen on St. Louis. The number of lives lost (though doubtless the above is a very imperfect list) is much below the average of several years past."

Close Shaving all Round.—According to the Boston Post the Governor of Massachusetts is chosen by a majority of one by the people; the Lieut. Governor by a majority one by the Senate; the President of the Senate is chosen by a majority of one, and the Speaker of the House by a majority of two.

AFRICA.—The native school under Mr. CLARKE at Elnia, becomes increasingly useful. It contains twenty-six pupils; two of them only are females. They make good proficiency. They become much interested in their studies after about two months, and some of them are able to read English and Bassa well, to write legibly, and understand something of the rudiments of arithmetic, geography and grammar. Could support be obtained for them, the numbers might be greatly increased. It is of great importance that the females be educated. Mr. CROCKER is preparing for the press a portion of the New Testament, which he has translated into the Bassa language.

ZANZIBAR.—This Province is under the government of the Sultan of Muscat, on the eastern coast of Africa. The town of Zanzibar was visited by Mr. Hume and his associates, on their way to join the Mahatta mission; and its appearance from the harbor is thus described:

"Most of the buildings are mere huts, built of mud and sticks, and thatched with the leaves of the coconut tree. At first they appeared like a ledge of rocks. The streets are nothing but crooked lanes, from three to fifteen feet in width. They have many short turns, and are not suitable for carriages." The Sultan is a Mohammedan Prince, apparently about fifty years of age, of simple and easy manners, of somewhat liberal views, and maintains an efficient and comparatively well regulated government over his subjects. He invited the missionaries and their wives, the American consul, Captain M. and Mr. THORN to his palace, built of coral rock, of which the island is formed, where he received them with much politeness, conversed with them familiarly, took the ladies into the female departments, where they remained half an hour, when they returned, each bringing a large red Cashmere shawl as a present from his highness. They at first declined the gift, but he obliged them to receive it. This was the only building in which glass windows were seen.

A school was found here, kept in an open shed—thirty scholars belonging to it, though only 12 were present; their only business appeared to be to read and write the Koran. One of them was a white negro—"his skin as white as our own, his hair curly, and his features those of an African." "There are several of these schools in the town, but they impart no knowledge." "The pupils merely read or chant the Koran, without paying any attention to its meaning." But of this visit of the missionaries to Zanzibar, our correspondent has detailed more particulars than we can give from the Herald.—Boston Recorder.

AFRICAN CIVILIZATION SOCIETY.—Last July a Society, under this name was formed in London, by several British philanthropists. THOMAS FOWELL BUXTON was one of the leading members of the Society. Its design is expressed in the following sentence—"That an institution be formed, having for its primary object the extinction of the Slave Trade, by adopting measures for civilizing Africa, and encouraging and protecting the cultivation of the soil, and legitimate commerce."

This is substantially the plan adopted in this country, by the Colonization Society, only, as we presume, the British Colonies will consist of white men, as managers or colonists; while the plan of the Colonization Society is, to make an independent nation of colored people, who shall make their own laws and rule themselves. This brings the colored man to an elevation and standing with any other people or nation.—N. Y. Ch. Intell.

CHURCH IN MOSCOW.—We have received through the Rev. Dr. R. J. BROWNIDGE, fifteen dollars, contributed by the colored Sabbath school, connected with the Second Presbyterian Church, Baltimore; and Fifty dollars through the Rev. ROBERT DUNLAP, of Pittsburg, from a benevolent lady of that place, for the benefit of the Presbyterian church in Moscow, Africa.—These, added to former contributions, make the whole amount received for this purpose, two hundred and eleven dollars, fifty cents. We rejoice in these displays of benevolence.—Phil. Presbyterian.